## NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - THE RICHELIEU OF BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery .- POMP; OR, WAY DOWN FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth sire

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway .- VARIETY ENTER-NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery .- DIE

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave .-WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 80th st. - Perform

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais) NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE SPECTACLE OF

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway. HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PAGE THEATRE, Brooklyn.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- VA THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Brondway .- Co MIC VOCAL-

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELST, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d at., between 6th and 7th avs. -Negro Minstrates, Eccentatelyies, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's AND APOLLO HALL corner 28th street and Broadway. DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Scenes in SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue. -Ex-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway .-

## TRIPLE SHEET New York, Tuesday, February 21, 1871.

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A VENERABLE GENTLEMAN in this city, we anderstand, has invited Louis Napoleon to come to this city and take one of his old strolls on our Battery. He says the ex-Emperor will be both astonished and delighted at the improvements he will find if he comes by next

THE CARNIVAL IN WASHINGTON .- Our neighbors in the capital seem to have gotten up a very good entertainment in the matter a carnival celebration of the completion of a wooden payement on Pennsylvania avenue. The full details of the festivities are furnished in another column. They show that Washington was gaver and jollier than it has been for many a long day. Although the object of all this ado seems to be insignificant to New Yorkers, who would not have a wooden pavement on Broadway, Washington visitors who remember Pennsylvania avenue as it was, with its cobble stones and ruts and jolting places. can readily conceive that it filled the Washington heart with joy to have it completely laid with the smooth and easy-going wooden parement.

JUDGE BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, gave a good rap yesterday at the growing tendency toward groundless and unjust litigation. A lawyer brought suit to recover commissions largely in excess of the amount paid him for his services, and was beaten on his own testimony. On the question of extra allowances the Judge granted ten thousand dollars in allowances against the litigous lawyer, and in doing so stated that he should avail himself of every such opportunity to discourage suits having no justifiable cause of action. If all our judges would conform to this determination of Judge Barnard there would be a good deal less business for the courts to do, and, in good time, less taxes for the citizens to pay.

ALABAMA BONDS AND RAILROAD SUBSIDIES. -The Selma (Alabama) Times of the 16th inst. publishes a letter from General James H. Clanton, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and, as the Montgomery State Journal remarks, generally regarded as the active leader of the democratic party in the State. In this letter General Clanton reviews the question of paying the interest on the endorsed Alabama bonds from a thoroughly democratic standpoint. The whole subject turns upon the pivot of railroad subsidies from the Statethe democrats agreeing to allow twelve thousand dollars per mile and the republicans sixteen thousand. The increase is declared by the democrats to be a republican job, hence It is opposed by them. General Clanton is severe upon what he terms the railroad

The Good News from St. Domingo-The Letters from Our Special Correspondents-A Very Interesting Budget.

We devote, with a map, a large portion of our available news columns this morning to the budget of interestin; letters from our special correspondents accompanying the United States exploring expedition to, and in the island of, St. Domingo. After all the doubts and anxieties concerning the safety of the good ship Tennessee these letters will be read with unusual interest and satisfaction, although, considering the grand object of the expedition, they would under any circumstances challenge the general attention of our people. They will be found a pleasing diversion from the proceedings at Berlin, Versailles and Bordeaux, in withdrawing the mind from the misfortunes and humiliations of poor France to the expanding grandeur, power, glory and

"manifest destiny" of these United States. There is a peculiar fascination in these St. Domingo letters which recalls our first reports of Fremont's discoveries of the natural wonders in and beyond the Rocky Mountains; the reports of Speke and Grant's and of Baker's discoveries of the great equatorial lake fountains of the mighty Nile; the letters of our special correspondent accompanying Napier's famous and romantic Abyssinian expedition, descriptive of that strange people, those wild and lofty tablelands of Central Africa, their awful abysses and their Alpine passes; the letters from our appointed traveller among the localities of ancient Babylon and Nineveh, the Tower of Babel and the Garden of Eden, and the fascinating reports from the recently discovered diamond mines of South Africa. We say that all these things are recalled to our mind in reading these letters from St. Domingo, because they, too, are full of their peculiar charms of novelty and romance. It is, indeed, most wonderful that this tropical island, which, within the memory of some of its living inhabitants, poured into the treasuries of France and Spain from the products of its prolific and exhaustless soil, the wealth of a great empire, should now, from its industrial decay and in its architectural ruins, remind one of those mighty nations whose glories faded away thousands of years ago.

But what is the prospect for annexation? It is too soon yet to tell in behalf of this exploring expedition. The Commission lost no time after reaching the island, but proceeded at once to business. Under Senator Morton's resolution of inquiry, however, they have much to do. From the first landing of Christopher Columbus, on that "holy Sunday," Santo Domingo, from which the island takes its name, down to this day, they have to look up the political history of the two republics, the present external and internal political and financial relations and condition of Dominica, its religious and social condition. its soil and climate, its storms and earthquakes, its population and their imports and exports, the geology of the country, its mines and minerals, its trees, fruits, roots and flowers, its beasts of the field, its fowls of the air and its fishes of the sea, and so on; and then, from all this mass of testimony, honest "Old Ben Wade" will make up his report to the President on annexation-yea or nay-for submission to the consideration of Congress. It is supposed that all these inquiries charged upon the Commission can be sufficiently covered in four weeks, so that in about six weeks we may begin to look for the return of our high Commissioners.

All hands from the Tennessee are in rantures with the tropical beauties and prodigal natural riches of the island. The transition from the bleak, wintry landscapes, snow storms and freezing winds of the North to the petual summer of Samana Bay was too delightful to be resisted. And that glorious bay of itself-beautifully sheltered, deep and capacious-is, we should say, from the testimony of our correspondents, worth to the United States ten times over all the estimated expenses of the annexation of the whole island—Dominica, Hayti and all. Next, so far as the plebiscite has progressed, the people of Dominica are for annexation and the stable government they expect from it. But the scheme has its drawbacks already discovered. The people-yellow, copper-hued, mahoganycolored and black-are all right on the dogma of equality. President Baez, a light mulatto, was in this view perfectly charmed with the equality of our mixed Commission, furnishing in its white and colored members conclusive evidence that, as there are no distinctions of color in Dominica, so there are none in the United States. Fred Douglass and his son. arm in arm with the veteran Ben Wade and Professor White, have completely satisfied the mixed Dominicans on this question of "liberty, equality and fraternity."

What, then, are these drawbacks to this contemplated annexation? First, it is suggested that these Dominicans are Spanish in language and custom, and therefore a strange element, difficult to assimilate with our people. This is a mistake; for General Kearny, with his conquest of New Mexico, in 1847, declared it annexed; and from some housetop he swore in those Spanish-Mexican people of all colors as citizens of the United States, a townful at a time, and they have been good citizens ever since. So it will be with the Dominicans. Next it appears that our High Commissioners have discovered that Fabens, Cazneau and Madame Cazneau, Sullivan, Spofford and other originators of and speculators in this enterprise have secured a perpetual lease of all the valuable water front around Samana Bay. and that Fabens, the head centre of the ring, has secured the title deeds to one-fifth of all the lands of the republic. Then it is said that neither Fabens nor any of his speculative confederates are to be found, but that they have all mysteriously disappeared to parts unknown, as if to evade a cross-examination. Here, then, is a stupendous job, in which Uncle Sam is to be used as the cat's-paw: but what of it? Is there not in every great public enterprise a big job? Did we not find it so even in the purchase of Alaska? These Dominican speculators, moreover, can be whittled down to reasonable terms. They can't expect to pocket all the spoils and profits

But there is a more serious difficulty to this as Dominica is absorbed their turn will come, here at Sweeny's.

And there is this peculiarity about the Haytien niggers: They have set themselves up as superior to white men. In their bloody revolution against France they first exterminated all the whites they could find, and then they exterminated the mulattoes of the colony, because of the white blood in their veins. Since that day the Haytien blacks have legislated against white equality and to keep off white men. They are now reported to be at the bottom of Cabral's insurgent operations against Baez in Dominica, and as a last resort, it is said. Hayti will make war against the United States to defeat this proposed annexation of Dominica. We are quite sure, however, that a high-colored commission to Hayti, of pure blacks, on a liberal margin of "backsheesh, would soon bring round the Haytien government. And are not all annexation schemes accomplished in this way? They are. And shall we pretend to be better than the old Knickerbockers, who purchased Manhattan Island of the Indians? No. We are going to annex Dominica, and then the ways and means will be found to annex Hayti. Thus the whole island will be reclaimed to law and order, peace and prosperity, and to a production o coffee, sugar, rice and tobacco, cabinet woods, dyestuffs, &c., which will soon add a hundred millions a year to the wealth of the country. Above all, is not this thing written as the first chapter in the West India book of "Manifest Destiny?" And what is "manfest destiny?" Anything in the future which we see is bound to come, as we see the annexation of St. Domingo.

Doings at Versailles and Bordeaux.

In another page of the HERALD this morning we publish interesting despatches from our special correspondents at Versailles and at Bordeaux. From these we learn that although the terms upon which France can secure peace are prepared, and possibly by this time have been submitted to the representatives of the nation, yet what these terms are is not known outside of French and German diplomatic circles. Bismarck has well concealed his intentions. One day they are reported to be moderate, and the very next day we receive the report that the German demands are exorbitant. We now learn from the HERALD's correspondent at Versailles that in deliberating on the conditions of peace it is proposed, on the part of Germany, to demand the cession of Nice to Italy and the neutralization of Savoy. The intention of this, if such a project is contemplated, would be to disintegrate France as much as possible, and to place obstacles in the way in view of future difficulties which might possibly arise. No one knows better than Bismarck how deep the defeats of the campaign just closed have sunk into the heart of the French nation, and that as soon as the French people find themselves in a position to wipe out the disgrace of the disasters which they have sustained they will be no way slow in taking the initiative step toward obtaining satisfaction.

In contrast to the report from Versailles, the HERALD's correspondent in Bordeaux speaks in a more favorable strain, and informs us that there is some reason for the belief that the German terms will not be exorbitant. The talk regarding the extravagance of the conditions upon which Germany will only make peace, it is contended, was circulated for effect, in order that when the time came to reveal the real terms they would appear moderate in comparison with those spoken of so extensively. Should this prove to be the case we are willing to acknowledge the wisdom of the means adopted to ascertain the state of the public mind, not only in France, but throughout Europe generally. Bismarck has all along taken a decided stand on the between Germany and France, and has given outside nations to understand very distinctly that no interference would be tolerated; but, powerful as is the German em pire to-day, and backed as it is by a large and victorious army, it cannot afford to disregard the public sentiment of all Europe. A wise, sagacious and far-seeing statesman would rather attempt to cultivate friendly feelings in order to neutralize the jealousies which the sudden acquirement of the stupendous power which united Germany has so recently obtained will naturally engender. Taking this view of the subject, it is possible that Bismarck's terms may be more reasonable than the cries raised about the German Chancellor's extravagant exactions

have led the public to conjecture. Passing over the subject of the peace terms with the foregoing comments, another subject suggests itself-the future government of France. Will it be monarchical or republican? It seems to be pretty well understood in Bordeaux at the present time that, notwithstanding the formidable array of monarchists in the National Assembly, they are far from being united on a candidate for the throne. There is no likelihood of either of them uniting on one. It also appears that many who are rated as monarchists are really republicans and men who recognize the present time as most favorable for the establishment of a republic on the American system. Should this prove to be the fact, and the men who hold the reins of government prove true and be able to succeed in making an honorable peace with the Germans, the world may see rise from out the debris of the ruined empire a real republic, founded on the political equality of the whole people of the French

THEY HAVE HAD a "bribery and corruption" case in the Virginia House of Delegates. One member, a colored radical, had a sum of money placed in his hands, but has no idea who did it. Here's an instance where a colored gentleman was certainly in the wood

A KENTUCKY JUDGE thinks the best Ku Klur bill that can be passed is the bill allowing negroes to testify in the courts. He says :- "Society needs to be rid of this class of men (the Ku Kluxes) who are so fast rendering the name of Kentucky a synonym of law-

THE FENIAN EXILES have flown to Washington. They have received no formal reception as yet, but from the pressing kindness of the Irish citizens there it is probable they will be annexation in the adjoining black republic of as closely imprisoned in the Ebbitt House as Hayti. Those black fellows know that as soon | they were in the bastiles of Great Britain or

Carrying the War Into Mexico We are accustomed to hear of revolutionary agitation, political demoralization and occasionally of earthquakes in Mexico. It is not, therefore, surprising to be informed by the latest news from the capital of that disordered country that the chief Lozada and his Indians in the Tepic district have taken up arms against the State and federal governments at Coruna, which have taken the field against them; that the war in Guerrero continues with varying success; that many anticipate a revolution, or an attempt at one, on the election of a President; that stupendous frauds are charged upon the Treasurer General, who is held responsible for a deficiency of five million dollars; that it is alleged a prominent statesman of Mexico has made a million by his defalcation, and that a slight shake of an earthquake was felt at the capital on the 7th inst. We are used to such details of Mexican But it is somewhat novel to learn that the

Franco-Prussian war, which the armistice has

suspended in Europe, is actually raging in

Mexico. A telegram from Mansello announced

in the capital on the 12th of February that s

Prussian corvette had captured two rich

French prizes in the Pacific. And the great excitement was unabated which had been caused by a German-French riot in the city of Mexico on the 6th inst. On that day the Germans had a grand celebration at their club rooms. The French, through their representative, who holds no official relations with the Mexican government, and therefore invoked the intervention of the United States Minister, undertook to prevent the demonstration. Minister Nelson could do no more than lay the matter before the Minister of State; but this led to the adoption of such measures beforehand as prevented more serious consequences than those which followed a subsequent attempt of French rioters to break up the German meeting. The rioters were dispersed by the police, but not until many persons had been wounded, among them one lady and several Mexican spectators. Most of the wounded were Frenchmen, the Germans seeming to be as victorious in Mexico as their compatriots in France. The authorities ordered the German flag to be hauled down from the club room. This was held by the Germans to be a direct insult to Germany, inasmuch as the new imperial flag had just been hoisted for the first time. That symbol of the new German empire has not yet inspired the Mexican authorities with so much respect as certain British statesmen have hastened to show toward it. The result, however, has been that numerous street fights daily occur between the German and French residents in the Mexican capital. The latter are not satisfied with perpetual war and rumors of war in the distracted country where they are sojourning; they must needs bring coals to Newcastle and carry the war into

## The Troubles in Arkansas.

There is a serious likelihood of lively times in Arkansas, and lively times in Arkansas means blood, hair, corruption and the "ground tore up." The old bowie-knife duels across a handkerchief and the famous shot-gun combats over a table are mere miniature instances of what may be apprehended in a few days, unless the tendency towards blood among the high officials of the State is summarily stopped. The case stands thus :- Governor Clayton, who is a most unrelenting radical has had articles of impeachment presented against him by the democratic House of Representatives for various alleged offences, such as conspiring to oust the Lieutenant Governor-one Johnson, a rabid democrataiding in election frauds and other malfeasance. in office; but all, without a doubt, mere covering the real charge of being a radical. On the strength of this impeachment, and before the articles are presented in the Senate, Lieutenant Governor Johnson declares himself acting Governor and directs Clayton to vacate his office. This Clayton declines to do and surrounds himself with State troops and calls into the field all the remaining State militia that will obey him. Then Acting Governor Johnson calls on the militia, too, and so the game has arrived at that interesting point which has been so frequently commemorated in the history of draw poker in Arkansas, where the preponderance of aces and revolvers wins the "not."

In the meantime the managers of the impeachment present themselves to the Senate merely to find that body thinned out below the consistency of a quorum by the absence of the astute radical members, and therefore they cannot present the articles officially. Why they should cling to red tape at all in such a lawless muddle is remarkable, but it seems they do. Then, again, Clayton, if we may be allowed to continue a simile that will be perfectly familiar to the general Arkansas reader, "fills out his hand" by swearing a new and specially prepared Chief Justice, whose first duty is to serve an injunction on the Acting Governor to restrain him from acting. The Johnson men "fill" with another impeachment, the new Chief Justice being the object of the new articles. Thus stands the game at present, and all now depends upon the most judicious drawing of aces, militia and re-

The whole fight seems to be merely a political contest for supremacy. The democrats are trying to carry the State, just as they have carried North Carolina, and the result will be the martial law and bloody scenes and outrages enacted by Kirk's lambs and the Ku Klux in the latter State. The people of the State are not interested in any great degree in any such revolutionary movement, and they certainly do not desire a change of government so heartily as to undergo the terrors and horrors of civil war to gain it. Governor Clayton is the United States Senator elect and is to take his seat March 4, and it would have been better for their own purposes if the democratic agitaters had waited his natural withdrawal from the governorship. As it is we are likely to have another Mexico among our newly reconstructed States-another synonym for anarchy and disorder, another byword of scorn and ridicule among the orderloving States of the Union and another argument against amnesty and Vance.

THE ALBANY Argus-democratic organsays the business of our Legislature the present session is far beyond last year. The

reason is, probably, that the present Legislature knows when it is attempting to take anything out of its reach, and, like a bear approaching hot ashes, withdraws its claws before they are scorched.

The Tennessee-Her Arrival at St. Dominge. After days of anxiety on the part of those having friends and relatives on board the l'ennessee, made anxious by the absurd and criminal doubts regarding her safety and insinuations of her loss which have been given to the world by journals that depend upon getting up sensational stories to maintain s miserable existence, we have the pleasure of announcing her safe arrival at Samana Bay, St. Domingo, on the 24th of January, after a safe and pleasant passage of seven days from New York, all well on board. Not for one instant, since her departure from her anchorage off Staten Island, have we felt the slightest anxiety regarding the safety of the Tennessee and those on board. We have made it a point to explain why reported steamers could be the Tennesses, and why they could not, and these explanations have proved correct, and at the same time we have asserted in every day's issue that she was safe, that she had arrived at her destination, that her people were on shore enjoying themselves in a tropical temperature and admiring tropical scenery, and that they would be heard from in good time, and in these assertions we were correct also and now we have great satisfaction in knowing that much of the trouble caused by the silly stories that have been circulated for days past and nearly all the anxiety has been quieted by the modest but firm assertions we have made, without reservation whatever,

that the Tennessee was all right.

In doubtful matters of any nature it is a safe

thing to place reliance upon the HERALD's assertions and opinions. What it says is always based upon a knowledge of the subject, and those who read it feel assured that it is in nine cases out of ten correct. The persons who had friends and relatives on board the Tennessee, and who read the HERALD, never doubted their safety. They went to bed and slept as soundly as if the ship was moored alongside the cob-dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is only thoseand we rejoice that the number is few-who will persist in reading sensational matter that felt the slightest uneasiness regarding their friends. They were tormented day after day by hints and dark surmises; they were led to imagine the worst; they were taught to build up frightful scenes of shipwreck and its attendant horrors until at last they were almost rendered fit subjects for a lunatic asylum, and now that the news of her safety has been received and the reaction has set in, they see how terribly they have been dealt with, how completely they have been misled, and they exclaim, "Why did we not read the HERALD and believe what it said? How much misery and unhappiness we would have been saved!" We agree with them fully, and it will be a lesson for them in future, one that we hope they will profit by. The HERALD makes it a rule to bring happiness, rather than misery, whenever it can. It never will cause sorrow if it can be avoided. and while it gives news, no matter how disagreeable, it never will publish mere rumors and reports that may be the means of creating much mischief without they have positive foundation. By observing this rule with regard to the Tennessee we have very possibly prevented serious consequences. There was no ground for our doing other than we did. There was no reason why the Tennessee should be lost; no reason why she had not arrived at her destination. We knew the latest dates from St. Domingo, and we also knew that until later were received there was no possibility of her being heard from. With result has been, as we knew it would beviz., the Tennessee is safe and the HERALD correct.

The London Conference and the Black Sea Question.

We print this morning a cable despatch which states that the London Conference has resolved to open the Black Sea to foreign men-of-war, and to authorize the Porte to allow the armed vessels of all nations. Russian and Roumanian alone excepted, to pass through the Dardanelles. It is added that Russia is not opposed to this settlement of the question, but that Turkey hesitates. If the London Conference has managed to give birth to this grand arrangement it must be credited with an amount of wisdom which has rarely been granted to any assembly of mortals. Russia is to be allowed to have ships in the Black Sea; so are all the nations of Europe. The ships of all other nations are to have free ingress and egress through the Dardanelles, but Russia must content herself in the waters of the Euxine. It is well that this report comes from Berlin, and that Turkey is reported to hesitate. The marvellous part of the report is that Russia is not opposed to a plan which openly insults her. Then the Porte objects to Powers having more than two ships-of-war in the Danube. We await

THE NEW DOMINION AND THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.—Our New Dominion friends are greatly exercised about the probable doings of this Joint High Commission, which promises to establish peace between the Old World and the New. In another place will be found the sentiments of the Toronto Leader and the Toronto Globe. The Leader is weak, but the Globe is plucky and slightly "sarcastical." We can assure our New Dominion friends that the Joint High Commission means to settle matters whether they will or will not. In the premises they are of little account. The sooner they know the fact the

THE WAY TO DO IT .- New York has colected nearly one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of Paris. Now the question arises, how soon will this money benefit the Parisians? In the ordinary course of affairs, what with bargaining and trading among the men who want to make a profit on the sale of provisions to the committee, it would take a month for the relief to reach France. The proper way to do is to transfer the equivalent of the amount to the credit of a bank in Liverpool, buy the provisions there and ship them immediately to Paris, all of which would take hardly three days. Let our charity not be a limping, lame charity, but a prompt one, that will give succor at tonca

Congress Yesterday-The McGarraban Case-Railroad Financiering-Annexation of Cana da-Frank Blair on the Rampage.

The famous McGarraban case at last reached termination in the House yesterday. The dénouement of this "romance of rascality," as it was pertinently characterized in the debate on Saturday, was favorable to the hero of the romance, who had been alluded to in the same debate as "the poor exile of Erin." If pluck and perseverance that were daunted by no obstacles, and which no adverse circumstances diminished, deserved success, then was William McGarrahan a man whose claim was entitled to consideration and confirmation. As between him and his great adversary, the New Idria Mining Company, we doubt not that the decision of the House will be endorsed by all the people who have ever heard of this celebrated case. But we incline to the opinion that the facts would have better justifled the House in coming to the conclusion, as proposed by Mr. Cook, of Illinois, that neither party had a legal or equitable title, and that the government should take possession of the property. That proposition came very near being adopted, the vote on it being 100 to 104. The proposition which a adopted, and the effect of which is to confirm Meta rahan's title, although expressed in a rather roundabout and ambiguous manner, was carried by a vote of 110 to 92. The trouble about it, however, is that as it is a joint resolution and requires concurrent action by the Senate there is not the slightest prospect of such action at the present session, and the whole thing must fall with the close of the Forty-first Congress, on the 4th of March next, leaving McGarrahan, like another Sysiphus, to commence his uphill work over again.

Among the propositions introduced in the House and appropriately referred, under the call of States, was a resolution of inquiry as to the action of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in mortgaging the lands granted to it by the government, and a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the collection of the tax of five per cent, amounting to \$1,151,800, on the issue of scrip of the New York Central Railroad Company. It is too late in the session, however, to render any report or action on those subjects either probable or

The bill to establish the Northwestern boundary line, which was before the House on Saturday, came up again yesterday, and, after considerable discussion, was passed. The debate upon it developed the interesting fact that the Joint High Commission appointed to settle all questions in dispute between our government and that of Great Britain is expected to take such action as will abolish the boundary line altogether, by ceding to the United States the Northwestern portion of the British North American possessions, if not the whole of the Dominion of Canada. That idea must have progressed beyond the region of mere fancy, since it has found a resting place in the practical mind of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The only other point of interest in the discussion was an allusion by Mr. Swann, of Maryland, to the Chorpenning fraud, in which he expressed the regret that Mr. Dawes had not represented to the President the enormity of the transaction, because the retention of Mr. Creswell in the Cabinet was regarded with profound astonishment, if not disgust, by the whole people of the country. This was rather a severe blow to be aimed by a distinguished Representative from Maryland at the Cabinet officer from that State, and may indicate an impending change in the Cabinet.

The Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, or, as it is more familia "Omnibus bill," was reported in the House yesterday. It foots up to the enormous figure of nearly thirty millions of dollars, including four millions and a half for the payment of pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, under the act passed some two weeks ago.

In the Senate the Legislative Appropriation bill occupied nearly the whole of vesterday's session. The irrepressible Frank P. Blair. Jr., resumed his attack upon the reconstruction policy of the government, asserting that in creating and maintaining carpet-bag governments at the South the object was to enable the republican party to misgovern and plunder the country. He also attempted to annihilate the philosopher of the Tribuns under a shower of his own heavy editorial articles, published just before the outbreak of the rebellion, asserting the right of the Southern States to secede and the willingness of the North to let them go. He declared Mr. Greeley to be responsible for the blood shed in the war, as well as for the vindictive spirit which now animated the republican party, and characterized his malignity against those whom he had misled as only equalled by that of the devil himself. He also furnished a new. page of history to the credit of the Blair family, in the assertion that every member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet had given an opinion in favor of surrendering the public forts and property to the rebels except.
Postmaster General Blair, on whose energetic protest the idea was abandoned. We begin to see that the entry into the Senate of this paladin from Missouri will have the effect, if not of worrying and galling his political adversaries. at least of enlivening the usually stupid proceedings of that very respectable but rathe drowsy body. The House bill to enforce the fifteer

amendment by securing the purity of the ballot box through the intervention of fe authority was reported back yesterd ay by Senator Conkling from the Judiciary / Committee, with the intimation that the attention of the Senate would be asked to it a ery soon, in the hope that its friends would of and by it until a vote is reached.

Dr. Gwynne, the convicted V gamist, may vet escape the five years' hard labor in State Prison to which he was sentence d by Recorder Hackett in the Court of Go aeral Sessions. Judge Barnard yesterday granted a writ of error, being an appeal from the judgment of the court convicting him, and the effect of which will be to carry the case before the General Term of the Suprem Court to decide whether the allegation of error in the trial holds good. The allegs don is that the indictment was defective in not properly specifying the alleged bigamy. If this is found to be so